

## THE SOVIET'S CAPTIVE NATIONS

One of the disturbing results of the Kossygin-Johnson talks has been the watering down of this year's proclamation designating the third week in July as "Captive Nations Week."

As drafted by the President's foreign policy advisers, this year's proclamation bears little resemblance to those issued since 1959, when Congress "authorized and requested" the President to set aside seven days to take note of the world's captive nations.

In his latest proclamation the President limits himself to saying that freedom and justice are the inalienable rights of all peoples and that the basic rights are presently denied to many people.

Missing from the proclamation is any statement accusing the Soviet government of enslaving various Eastern European nations, one of the original purposes of "Captive Nations Week."

When the congressional resolution originally approved the week, it caused a stir because Vice President Richard Nixon was in Moscow at the time, and President Eisenhower's proclamation accused the Soviet government of "imperialistic and aggressive" policies.

Nixon, on his return, said the then Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev told him "this resolution stinks." And, according to Nixon, "He spelled out what he meant in earthy four-letter words."

During the Glassboro meeting Soviet Premier Alexei Kossygin asked President Johnson if he was going "to complicate U.S.-Soviet relations by issuing a Captive Nations proclamation."

After a moment of silence President Johnson replied: "If there is a proclamation, there will be no mention of the Soviet Union."

Several of Johnson's foreign policy advisers, who overheard the exchange, have lobbied strongly against the issuance of any proclamation this year.

One of the most vocal of these has been presidential assistant Walt Rostow, author of a policy paper stating that one of the prime U.S. foreign policy objectives should be "to help Russia obtain the great nation status she deserves."

A Central Intelligence Agency report on Soviet objectives for 1967 flatly states that "the downgrading and eventual elimination of Captive Nations Week is high on the priority list of Russia's psycho-political warfare."

## CAPTIVE NATIONS AUTHOR URGES U.S.-U.S.S.R. POLICY REVIEW

The author of the Captive Nations Week Resolution (Public Law 86-90) urged last night that Congress undertake a complete review of U.S. policy toward the USSR. Addressing a banquet celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of Georgetown University and also president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, stated "The Middle East crisis is further evidence of the long overdue need for a thorough Congressional review of our policy toward the Soviet Union. The Russians really triggered off this crisis, and if it wasn't for the heroic determination of Israel, we today would be seeing quite a spectacle of Russian diplomatic obstructionism and maneuvering to seal their hold on the Middle East."

Twenty-five years ago, during World War II, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army was formed and fought against both the Nazis and the Russian Communists. The army, known as UPA, continued its military forays against the Russians until 1950, when remnants went into a political underground that exists in parts of the Soviet Union today. Celebrations are being held in this country and elsewhere in the West on UPA's 26th anniversary.

In making his plea the Georgetown professor pointed out that "we have never had a full review, a Great Debate, concerning our policy toward the USSR. If one were held, the American people would be amazed to witness the heap of misconceptions and false assumptions on which this policy is based." Dr. Dobriansky challenged our legislators to make this first try, which he contends "would go a long way to dissipate present illusions about 'building bridges to Eastern Europe,' 'detente,' 'accommodation' and other wishful steps that are not even in harmony with the principles and traditions of our country."

It was announced at the gathering that a new book written by the Georgetown professor under the title of *The Vulnerable Russians* will be released this October, on the very eve of the 50th anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik revolution. It is now being publicized as "An American Answer to the Fraudulent '50th'."

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, throughout this week of July 16-22, Americans everywhere will join in a great undertaking—observance of Captive Nations Week. I am happy to join with my colleagues in Congress in commemoration of this important occasion.

Since its establishment in 1959, Captive Nations Week has become a significant part of American national life. During the third week of July, each year, Americans everywhere hold appropriate ceremonies, television and radio programs, and public discussion forums in remembrance of the nearly 1 billion fellow human beings trapped behind the Iron Curtain. In my own city of Chicago, Captive Nations Week is traditionally observed with enthusiasm and with dedication, and this year promises to be one of the most meaningful of these occasions.

For the people in the Third District of Chicago, as well as throughout this great land of ours, are aware of the indivisibility of freedom. They know that wherever any human being is oppressed, wherever any fellow being is denied the most elemental right of human liberty, then their own liberty is diminished. As the great poet John Donne expressed it:

No man is an island unto himself. Every man is a piece of the continent . . . a part of the main. Every man's death diminishes me because I am involved in all mankind. Therefore, send not to learn for whom the bell tolls . . . it tolls for thee.

And, every man's enslavement diminishes me because I am involved in all mankind.

Today, untold millions of our fellowmen languish behind the Iron Curtain. There is an existence in which there is little or no freedom of speech, in which freedom of the press is largely unknown, and in which freedom of religion is largely nonexistent. Their freedom to travel is severely restricted. Communist governments continue to impose all-encompassing control over all aspects of daily life.

Yet despite the onslaught of propaganda, regardless of the insidious terror of the Communist regimes, the captive peoples have not lost their all-consuming desire to be free. This magnificent will has sustained them through years of oppression, a will so powerful that many have died trying to escape their plight. Twenty thousand Hungarians gave up

their lives in Budapest alone during the Hungarian uprising in 1956. Those summer and autumn days in 1956 in Eastern Europe will never be forgotten, for a fire was lit in Poznan and Warsaw, a fire which spread even to faraway Bulgaria and Rumania, inspiring the oppressed with the belief that freedom was possible. Yes, the valor of the Hungarian patriots in 1956, the heroism of those who have scaled the Berlin Wall, and the countless acts of sacrifice and courage of other captive peoples stand as thundering indictments and denials of the empty Communist claims that their people are contented with their lot.

We in the United States only recently celebrated our Independence Day, a time when each of us solemnly rededicated himself to the great ideals of the Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. During this great Captive Nations Week, we renew that responsibility to the magnificent ideals upon which this nation was founded and resolve to work unstintingly for the freedom of the oppressed peoples of the world.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to join in solemn commemoration of this great time of rededication to the ideal of freedom and justice for all.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania: Mr. Speaker, as we today observe Captive Nations Week we remind ourselves that the foundation upon which our democracy and our way of life rests is our belief that man is not only capable of governing himself but that in order to achieve self-fulfillment he must do so. As we see it, a hand in determining his individual fate is both the prerogative of man and the prerequisite for his greater achievements. Servitude has produced nothing of value, but only sterile efforts. That dignity and respect should naturally be the due of all is to us an inviolable concept. These are rights and not merely privileges.

To nations, those aggregations of people who through a common tradition and culture are bound to one another in a unique fashion, we would extend the same rights. Their allegiances, their external ties and commitments, their manner of life should be determined by none but themselves and under conditions which lack overwhelming unnatural pressures.

Some, unfortunately, do not share our faith in man and do not regard human bondage as the injustice which we hold it to be. They would deny to others the liberties which we regard as essential. They seek to restrict the rights of others and to impose on them their own will. Some measure of success has temporarily been theirs. Today both individuals and nations exist without what we regard as the spiritual necessities of life.

During Captive Nations Week we focus our attention once again on their sorrowful plight. We cannot but remain convinced that their condition is not one of permanence. Man with the freedom inherent in his natural state cannot but emerge triumphant. The peoples of the